The animal was alive when captured, and was brought up from a depth of about 42 fathoms, bottom temperature about 51° Fahr. I have not been able to compare it with the *C. Krebsi* Mörch of the Antilles, which is said to have a short spire.

The discovery of this species adds another to the list of Mediterranean forms which reappear either directly or by closely related varieties or species, on the Pacific coast, attention to which had been called already by the late Dr. Philip Carpenter. Among them are:

California.	Mediterranean.
Cymatium var. tremperi,	C. corrugatum,
Leptothyra carpenteri,	L. sanguinea,
Gibbula canfieldi,	G. adriatica,
Williamia peltoides,	W. gussoni,
Arctonchis borealis,	A. celtica,
Leda cuneata,	L. cuneata,
Crenella decussata,	C. decussata,
Verticordia novemcostata,	V. novemcostata,
Lima orientalis,	L. tenera,
Zirphæa crispata,	Z. crispata,
Platidia anomioides,	P. anomioides.

To these many more might be added without stretching the comparisons unduly.

A NEW MEXICAN MUSSEL, LAMPSILIS FIMBRIATA.

BY L. S. FRIERSON.

LAMPSILIS FIMBRIATA, n. sp.

Shell large, elliptical, thin, and compressed. Dorsal line incurved in front of the beaks. Anterior margin somewhat obtruded, and obtusely pointed or sharply elliptically curved. Basal margin nearly straight, occasionally slightly arcuated. Posterior margin broadly roundly biangular. Beaks low, and without sculpture. Posterior ridge elevated, rounded and obsolete. The greatest diameter of the shell being about the center of the ridge. Sides flattened, and generally somewhat constricted in the middle. Behind the posterior ridge, down the siphonal area extends a raised line, enclosing a triangular area (having its apex at the beak) which is sculptured

with small pustules arranged in upcurved lines. Epidermis yellow, horn color, sometimes obsoletely rayed, on the posterior slope. The shell would seem to be nearly smooth, but in all the specimens seen there are numerous irregular, radial, pit-like impressions and concentric striae, and shallow sulci. The radial impressions or pits, extend through the shell, and are visible inside and out. Hinge ligament, stout and rather long. Muscle scars well marked, separate in front, confluent behind. Teeth stout, double in the left, and single in the right valve. Beak cavities shallow, with a row of muscle scars running downward, forward and onto the base of the cardinal tooth. Nacre white, flesh color or dark purple, very irregularly laid on, and very thin. Except in old shells, the prismatic structure extends far beyond the nacre, and the epidermal layer, in turn, extends still further.

Length 80, height 47, diameter 25 mm.

Habitat: Valles River.—Collected by Mr. A. A. Hinkley.

A cotype in coll. A. N. S. Phila., measures, length 81, height 51, diam. 22 mm.

The shell is not related very closely to any species that I know of. In fact I am undetermined whether to place it in *Lampsilis* or in *Nephronaias*. In the absence of any data regarding the animal, it is provisionally placed in *Lampsilis*. Mr. Hinkley informs me that it is near to, if not identical with an undescribed species labeled by Mr. Chas. F. Simpson as *Lampsilis salinasensis*, which however Mr. Simpson has not described, and which he informed me, he does not intend doing.

The prismatic layer is $\frac{3}{16}$ inch wide at the edge in some cases. This peculiarity accounts for the *pitting*, and numerous irregular sulcations being, it is evident not normal, but the result of numerous accidents which befall the extremely delicate edge of the shell.

Plate 12, two upper figures represent the type specimen; lower left-hand figure is a young shell.

THE GRAVID PERIODS OF UNIOS.

BY CHARLES H. CONNER.

About four years ago, I began to collect systematically data relative to the gravid periods of Unios. Some of the results are presented herewith, in the hope that they will be of interest.